(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2069.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1786.

SEMLIN, *April* 10.

THE fourth of this month a Turkish preacher passed through this city in his way to Buda: he travels on foot, being preceded by two Turks on horse-back, who supply him with bread and water, which is the only nourishment he takes. The public were exceedingly curious to gain sight of this penitent, and to learn the cause of the severe discipline he imposes upon himself; but he could say nothing further than that he was going on pilgrimage to Buda, in order to see a mosque still existing there.

LONDON, *June* 1.

They write from Orend, that trade has increased so much lately at that port, that it has induced a great number of people from different parts to settle there, particularly Jews; that a plan is laid for enlarging the town, as there are not houses sufficient to contain the present number of inhabitants; they are also about enlarging the wharf, and erecting more warehouses. The Jews have also obtained of the emperor, a piece of ground for erecting houses for them to dwell in, that they may be separated from the Christians, which is to prevent any disturbance, and is to be called Jewry.

A calculation has been made, by the emperor's order, of all the cloisters for both sexes in his Austrian dominions; they amount to 2000, and reckoning 30 persons in each, the number of his subjects thus buried from the world is 60,000, who consume annually eighteen millions of florins, a sum which the emperor is determined to apply to better purposes, by the suppression of all those houses which will soon be completed.

A very large fleet of ships from Jamaica are hourly expected to arrive, the cargoes of which, according to the insurances that have been made in London, are thought to be the richest that have sailed from that island since the peace establishment.

If any thing can interest our passions in favour of the Rohilla nation, lately exterminated from the borders of the British settlements in the East-Indies, it is the following description of them, in a letter of colonel Stanhope, then on the India service: "These unfortunate people claimed my compassion the more from the hospitality, politeness and address of their manners; they as well as most of the Hindoos, possess persons strait and elegant, their limbs finely proportioned, their fingers long and tapering, their countenances open and pleasant, and their features exhibit the most delicate lines of beauty in the females, and in the males a kind of manly softness. Their whole deportment is graceful. In battle, like the descendants of the Moors, they are brave, intrepid and cool, and that is what made them be deemed such formidable neighbours. Even among the inferior classes, reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught, not within doors, but in the open air; it being a singular, but not unpleasant spectacle, to behold in every village, a venerable old man, reclining on a terraced plain, teaching a number of surrounding boys, like a shepherd feeding his flocks. Near 50,000 of them were banished to the other side of the Ganges; but the scene of their leaving Rohilland and Oude is too painful for recollection.

"The country of the Rohillas, subdued by the arms of the company, was exposed at once to the avarice and oppression of the English, and to the rapacity, tyranny and brutality of Sujah-el-Dowlah. The wealth and treasures of this country were seized by the conquerors, and the inoffensive inhabitants forced to abandon their native soil, and to seek an asylum in the bosoms of other enemies, less impolitic and barbarous than those from whom they fled. The plunder of the English, or of persons acting under their auspices, was computed to be a million sterling, and that of Sujah-el-Dowlah certainly amounted to a greater sum. Thus, upwards of two millions sterling flowed from the Rohilla country into the kingdom of Bengal, and was easily swallowed up in the vacant gulph."

June 2. According to letters from Lisbon, one of the Portuguese Asiatic company's ships is arrived in the Tagus from China, in only twelve months and fifteen days; which is the shortest voyage ever made to and from that quarter of the globe, by a ship bringing a cargo home.

June 4. The prince of Orange is now making a tour through the United Provinces. Preparations have been making for his reception at Utrecht; from whence his highness will proceed to Rotterdam, where a yacht waits to convey him to Zealand.

A revolt is said to have taken place at Goa, where the governor has put several of the officers under his command under an arrest. The news has greatly alarmed the Portuguese ministry.

June 8. Prince William Henry, now captain in the navy, is to be made a peer of the realm soon after he comes of age; and all the king's sons are to be dignified in the same manner, and at the same period; but whether in old titles revived, or new ones, is not yet mentioned.

His grace the archbishop of Canterbury is now engaged in laying down a complete system of reform in ecclesiastical affairs, the outlines of which have been shewn to the king, and met with approbation. The bishops of Chester and Landaff are his grace's coadjutors in this arduous undertaking.

Of the twenty-six English bishops, it seem there are nine that are advocates for the ecclesiastical reform (so necessary for the credit of religion, and the happiness of the underling clergy whose situation at present is inferior to the meanest mechanic) these are the archbishop of Canterbury, bishops of Chester, Carlisle, Rochester, Landaff, Bath and Wells, Bristol and Bangor.

June 13. Yesterday was married colonel Smith, secretary to the American embassy, to Miss Adams, only daughter of his excellency John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to this court.

A letter from Leghorn has the following article: "We daily expect the arrival of a Russian and a Danish fleet of men of war; these two fleets, with the Portuguese, must certainly strike a terror into the Barbarians, and drive them into their respective ports, which will be the means of opening a trade to this port, and to others on the Mediterranean. The Venetians talk of sending a fleet; if they do, they will be able to block up all the Barbarian ports. The dey of Algiers seems to be apprised of what will happen, and is sending out as many armed vessels as he can get ready for sea, with orders to take every vessel they can meet with, as their cruise will be but very short."

Extract of a letter from Corke, June 1.

"Several vessels arrived at the Cove, in order to take in provisions for the West-Indies and America: two of which are for Port Roseway whence the orders amounted to 1000 tons; a certain proof this of the thriving state of that settlement."

June 14. Should any disturbances, which report says have happened, break out in Canada, administration have been very fortunate in their judicious appointment of general Sir Guy Carleton to the government of that province, who is not less beloved than feared on the whole continent of America. The governor's conduct during the late war, and his laconic account of *one* Arnold, are recent in every man's memory, and of whom indeed, (as lord Chesterfield remarked of the king of Prussia) it may be fairly said, that on all trying occasions, the general is himself an host.

No less than 58 large ships have sailed within these few days from the ports of Holland for Greenland, upon the whale fishery; being six more than they sent last year. And letters from Helvoetsluys inform us, that 174 herring busses have already sailed for the Northern coasts of this island. So particularly attentive are these industrious people to this important branch of commerce.

DUBLIN, *June* 3.

A merchant of this city has just received a letter from St. Petersburgh, which contains an account that the commercial negotiation of the British minister there goes on so slow, and the imperial cabinet is so cold upon it, that little fruit is expected from the treaty, was it even concluded.

June 15. Last week upwards of 20,000 weight of woollen and linen yarn was exported from Drogheda and Newry, for the laudable purpose of supplying our Manchester friends with materials for their cotton and mixed goods.

The Irish druggets are found such light and agreeable wear, for mens coats in the summer months, that they are now worn in preference to every other kind of cloth; they are consequently in great demand, and we have the pleasure to hear, that this domestic fabric has very much improved in texture, as well as in the various dyes it is manufactured in. An American gentleman now here, says, he is certain they would answer extremely well in Maryland and Virginia.

A letter from Cadiz, received yesterday by a mercantile house of this city, contains the important news, that the Algerines have declared war against the French; a piece of intelligence, that if true, will be of the utmost consequence to Great-Britain, as it will give a monopoly of the Levant trade, which France has for some years superceded her in.

NEW-YORK, *July* 29.

The following advertisement is taken from the Dublin Evening Post, April 22, *and is published in many other papers.*

"NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

"I AM directed by the right honourable the "lord mayor to request the sheriffs of the several "counties, who wish to send up their transports to "Dublin, that they will please to send them up as "speedily as possible, as his lordship has chartered "a vessel for the purpose of taking them to Amer"ica, which will sail the beginning of May.

"*Signed by order,*

"MOLESWORTH GREEN, *secretary.*

"*Dublin, March* 28, 1786."

The above advertisement, and following information, are published in order to apprise the citizens of the United States of America of the danger the states are subject to, by having put into some port or other the miscreant convicts and felons of Ireland, under the specious pretext of their being *indented servants* from Ireland. It therefore behooves every American to be watchful that these wretches are not admitted into any part of the United States, and the printers of the various states are requested to insert it in their papers.

The government in Ireland (as is yet the practice in England) allow 5*l.* a head for the transportation of the convicted felons to British America; but the *genius* of the Irish nation have struck out a new mode, viz. The mayor of Dublin charters a ship, under the cover of sending out the convicts to Port-Roseway, Halifax, the Bahamas, or elsewhere, places within the limits of British America. The contracting *merchant* lets his ship for the government allowance of 5*l.* per head, and he gives a bond, the cancelling of which, according to contract, is never looked after when these convicts are disposed of. Instead of going to British America, these desperadoes are run into the United States of America, under the cover of their being indented servants, after a sham form of indenture is made out in the Newgate of Dublin, or the other gaols of that kingdom: 5*l.* a head gives a very great freight for the ship out, and she makes a capital voyage, if in addition to this those wretches can be sold for the seven years from 10 to 20 guineas a head, under the appearance of their being *indented servants*, and which it is their interest to appear to be.

The legislature of the different states ought to take this matter into serious consideration, and to pass such laws or regulations as to prohibit such an import of the most wicked and abandoned wretches that can disgrace human nature. The severest penalty, if not seizure of the ship, should be laid on those concerned in such nefarious traffic, as the most exact search should be made on board *every* ship from England as well as Ireland, carrying servants to America; but there is every reason to believe that this outrageous and abominable insult given to an independent country (and which country has hitherto shewn every attention and affection to their Irish brethren) has only been practised from *Ireland!!!*

There is no sort of doubt but the abominable practice is meant to be continued until effectually put a stop to in the United States; and that the before-mentioned is not the *first* attempt of this sort is proved by the following fact:—The snow Anne-Mary, captain D. Nevin, owned and fitted out by Mr. Stockden, a merchant in Dublin, sailed from that port about the 20th of September last, and took on board near one hundred and twenty felons and convicts from the gaols (all of whom had been previously *sham indented* in the prisons, the mayor and corporation giving sanction thereto) she proceeded then to Corke, and in a like manner took seventy or eighty more convicts on board, and finally sailed on the first of October with her precious cargo for America. The ship being repeatedly, and, it has since appeared, really consigned to the house of Stewart and Plunket, of Baltimore; Mr. Plunket then being, as he was for some time after, in Dublin. This vessel arrived off the capes of Virginia early in December; a pilot boat from Baltimore meeting her, and altering her voyage to Baltimore, as was first designed, up to George-town on Patowmack river, where the cargo, from a want of workmen in that quarter, at Alexandria, and the Falls of Patowmack, was easily disposed of *(as indented servants)* at the price of from ten to twenty guineas a head. In the end of February, this vessel was loading a cargo of wheat at George-town, and

was to proceed to Corke and Liverpool, in order to return to Dublin, for her ſpring cargo of convicts; but the ſhip not arriving by the end of April, and the jails of Dublin, &c. being full, the mayor has chartered another veſſel (a brig as advertiſed aforeſaid) for taking away thoſe offenders of their God and country. They will depart from Dublin about the middle of May, and for prudence ſake they will not be directed to the ſame place, for fear of a diſcovery: ſo that it behooves every good citizen of America to keep a watchful eye againſt the admiſſion of them into any part of America they may be deſigned for, and on no account whatever admit them into the United States.

Aug. 21. On Thurſday laſt arrived the Spaniſh ſnow St. Franciſco de Paula, captain Paul Vidal, from the Havanna, for Cadiz—ſhe has put in here in diſtreſs. The following particulars of an audacious robbery committed on ſaid veſſel, a few days after ſhe left the Havanna, are extracted from the proteſt made by the captain and crew ſince their arrival. About three P. M. on the firſt inſtant, coming through the Bahama Straits, a ſloop bore down to her, fired a gun, and hoiſted dark blue or black colours. The Spaniſh captain in return hoiſted his. When the ſloop hailed, where from and whither bound, the anſwer was, from the Havanna, for Cadiz.—The ſloop then fired a ſecond gun, ordered the captain to hoiſt out his boat, and come on board, or he would ſink the veſſel. This was complied with. The captain and four of his men went on board. On coming on board they were much abuſed, and confined in the forepart of the ſloop, when fourteen men, armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes immediately boarded the ſnow, where they ſeized the remainder of the crew, and confined them forward and placed centry over them. They then commenced plundering, and went into the cabin, took every thing that appeared valuable; they broke open a large cheſt that contained money, on freight for ſundry perſons at Cadiz, to the amount of 33,349 dollars, in gold and ſilver, as regiſtered at the Havanna. This they put into their long-boat, with ten ſmall cheſts and four boxes of ſugar, which they carried on board the ſloop, and returned again to the ſnow, commencing a ſecond plunder, when every trunk and cheſt in the cabin was broke open and rifled:—the ſailors trunks did not even eſcape a ſearch, they robbed them of all that was valuable, gold and ſilver, ſhoe-buckles, linen, &c. &c. They then ſtove four pipes, which proved to be water, in hopes of more treaſure; and took away the poultry, ſhip ſtores, &c.—During the time they were committing the villainy, the crew ſuſtained much abuſe, and one of them had his hand cut by a cutlaſs.—Their long-boat not being ſufficient to carry off their plunder, they took the ſnow's yawl, with which and their own boat, they went off.—About ten at night they permitted the captain and his four men to return to the ſnow, exchanging their long-boat for the ſnow's yawl.—Deſcription of the ſloop—She mounted ten carriage guns, about ſeventy tons burthen, white bottom and black ſides, navigated by about forty men, of whom ſix or ſeven only were white, the reſt black.—It was impoſſible to diſcover what nation they were of—the language they made uſe of was a mixture of Engliſh, French, Spaniſh, and Dutch. It is to be wiſhed, that ſuch attrocious villainy may not go long unpuniſhed, and that meaſures will be taken, if poſſible, to detect theſe depraved wretches, whoſe actions degrade human nature.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 26.

A letter from Pittſburgh, dated July 24, ſays, "There are here at preſent a great number of Indians of different tribes; among them are ſome Wiandots, and will ſoon be followed by all the hunters of that nation; alſo the chiefs of five of the Six Nations, with a great number of their people, who intend to remain and hunt in this quarter till the arrival of Corn Planter. He has ſent blind captain Sam, before him to the commander here with four ſtrings of white wampum and a ſpeech, that ſubſtantially is as follows:"—"That he will ſtand the firm ally of our people and help them againſt all nations that will not liſten and adhere to the intereſt of the United States; that he has brought over five of the Six Nations to join him, likewiſe the Wiandots, and that he is engaged at preſent in a grand council held at the Latches to hear what they ſay, and to improve every opportunity to favour his friends; and ſhould any tribe refuſe to join in amity with the United States and his people, he will declare war againſt them the moment we ſay ſtrike."

"Since I wrote the above, Crane, now the king of the Wiandots, with the family of Corn Planter is landed. He ſent me word to give them what they wanted and he would pay me on his arrival.

The writer concludes with obſerving, "There is no danger of an Indian war this ſummer. I never ſaw them ſo good natured, though there are ſometimes fifty of them about the houſe; among them are ſeveral families of ſtrange tribes that brought ſkins with them."

ANNAPOLIS, *September 7.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated June 16, 1786.

"Your friend Mr. Forreſt will have the pleaſure of preſenting this letter, and I ſincerely hope the voyage will recruit his health, which I think impaired by his too anxious attention to buſineſs, without any relaxation. For ſome time paſt he intended to viſit his friends in Maryland next ſpring; and it is only a few weeks ſince he changed that intention, and but three or four days ago he finally concluded to ſail in captain Dennis. This ſudden departure from hence may probably cauſe ſome unfavourable conjectures with you. His friends may have ſome fears; others may entertain ungenerous ſuſpicions; and hints or reports may be thrown out or circulated to the prejudice of his houſe eſtabliſhed in this city. I have heard that the truth is ſometimes violated to obtain tobacco conſignments. You may be aſſured, that the mercantile credit of Forreſt and Stoddert will not ſuffer here in any the leaſt degree by the abſence of Mr. Forreſt, as he made proper and ſufficient arrangements to give entire ſatisfaction to their friends in this city. You know I would not commit myſelf but with good authority.

"All the American houſes have been greatly embarraſſed for the want of remittances, and Mr. Forreſt, and your countryman J——n, have experienced conſiderable difficulties this laſt year; but their reputation for probity, candour, and ſincerity, has hitherto carried them through; and if either of them ſhould ever fail, it will be entirely owing to the conduct of their debtors in America, who, if they are impreſſed with juſtice, honour, or gratitude, will make every exertion to render them conſiderable remittances this ſummer and fall."

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, Auguſt 8, 1786.

On a report of the board of treaſury,

Reſolved, That the ſtandard of the United States of America, for gold and ſilver, ſhall be eleven parts fine, and one part alloy.

That the money unit of the United States, being by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 6th of July, 1785, a dollar, ſhall contain of fine ſilver, three hundred and ſeventy-five grains, and ſixty-four hundredths of a grain.

That the money of account, to correſpond with the diviſion of coins, agreeably to the above reſolve, proceed in a decimal ratio, agreeably to the forms and manner following, viz.

Mills.—The loweſt money of account, of which one thouſand ſhall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit,	00.01
Cents.—The higheſt copper piece, of which one hundred ſhall be equal to the federal dollar,	0.010
Dimes.—The loweſt ſilver coin, which ſhall be equal to the dollar,	0.100
Dollar.—The higheſt ſilver coin,	1.000

That betwixt the dollar and the loweſt copper coin, as fixed by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 6th July, 1785, there ſhall be three ſilver coins, and one copper coin.

That the ſilver coins ſhall be as follows: One coin containing one hundred and eighty-ſeven grains, and eighty-two hundredths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called *A Half Dollar:* One coin containing ſeventy-five grains, and one hundredth and twenty-eighth thouſandths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called a *Double Dime:* And one coin, containing thirty-ſeven grains and five hundred and ſixty-four thouſandths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called *A Dime.*

That the two copper coins ſhall be as follows: One equal to the one hundredths part of the federal dollar, to be called *A Cent:* And one equal to the two hundredths part of the federal dollar, to be called *A Half Cent.*

That two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper, ſhall conſtitute one hundred cents.

That there ſhall be two gold coins: One containing two hundred and forty-ſix grains, and two hundred and ſixty-eight thouſandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to ten dollars, to be ſtamped with the impreſſion of the American eagle, and to be called *An Eagle.* One, containing one hundred and twenty-three grains and one hundred and thirty-four thouſandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to five dollars, to be ſtamped in like manner, and to be called *A Half Eagle.*

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined ſilver, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, ſhall be nine dollars, nine Dimes and two Cents.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined gold, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, ſhall be two hundred and nine dollars, ſeven Dimes and ſeven Cents.

MR. PRINTER,

I AM a plain countryman, and, as I live at ſome diſtance from the city, I know very little of what is going on, except what I get from the news-papers.

I was glad to find your laſt one ſo full—To be ſure it's right, when the times are ſo hard, for every one to give his opinion; though, if they were all for the public good, I can't think what ſhould make them fall out as they do—But, I ſuppoſe, it's all for the beſt, and if they were not to tell upon one another, we country people ſhould know nothing at all about the ſtate of affairs.—I remember an old ſaying, Mr. Printer—When rogues fall out, honeſt men come by their right.—But I mean no offence—they may all be right, for what I know.

For my part, I am no writer, and if I had nobody's opinion but my own, I ſhould not trouble you now.

But the matter is this—you muſt know, there are a parcel of us that meet every Saturday, and talk about news, and politics, and all theſe matters.

We had a full meeting laſt Saturday, becauſe we all expected there would be warm work in the paper.

So one of the company undertook to read it, and began with a piece called Veracitas—a keen fellow, I'll be bound, he was, that wrote it.—

There was one of the club—a very good ſort of a man, but a little ſimple—you underſtand me—not ſo deep as ſome of the reſt of us.—Never ſtir, but he thought it was all in earneſt, and was mightily pleaſed that the Citizen had met with ſuch a good friend; and when we told him it was only what they called *fun*, and that there was a great deal of wit in it,—he could make nothing at all of it—it was above his mark.

Well—then we went on to the Annapolitan—but, here it was worſe—the knowing hands were taken in.

One of the head men among us (who by the bye is rather violent in party matters) ſwore the writer was a dev'liſh clever fellow—that almoſt every thing he ſaid was true, and that he had told them the ſame himſelf, almoſt a year ago.

He did'nt take the joke—it was wrap't up ſo, he could'nt find it.—If you had ſeen how he looked, when we all broke out in a laugh;—I believe, he'll never ſet up, for a politician again. It's a hard caſe indeed Sir, when a man puts a heap of wit into a piece, that people can't find it out—But then, to be ſure, theſe *Annapolitans* and Veracitaſſes had better write plain, for fear the country folks ſhould be too dull for them.

The Citizen came next, and then we had like to have all got to ſcuffling—ſome for him—ſome againſt him—ſome for paper money,—and others hallowing againſt it with all their might.—Faith, I believe, we had all better have been minding our own affairs: Some were wondering, that the Citizen would venture to attack the Delegate, and one of the club (a filly kind of a body) ſaid, he'd as lief attack a lion, for that he was credibly informed, the Delegate was the greateſt man in the ſtate, and would play the devil with all that oppoſed him.—More fool you, for believing it, (ſays the gentleman, who had made the miſtake about the Annapolitan, and was juſt beginning to recover himſelf) more fool you I ſay; what—I ſuppoſe, his friend told you ſo—can't you ſee and hear for yourſelf, without minding what he ſays. For my part, my opinion is——

He was going on, Mr. Printer, but there was ſuch a devil of a noiſe that there was no ſuch thing, as hearing a word diſtinctly,—ſo that, we can only gueſs at what he thought—though to my knowledge, he does not think much of the Delegate, or his friend either, and would not be afraid to ſpeak his mind of them.

Well—we got ſilence at laſt, and, as my friend began to grow hoarſe with reading ſo much, he gave up his place to a ſchool-maſter in the neighbourhood, and now the beſt of the fun came on.

The ſchool-maſter prepared to read the letter from Freeman to Mr. Chaſe, and, as he acts as clerk of the pariſh, he had got a ſort of a twang in the noſe, which you know moſt of them have.—He had a mind to do the thing handſomely,—ſo being about half drunk—up he mounts upon the table, and began to flouriſh away like a methodiſt preacher—you can't think Sir, how the canting raſcal knock'd it off,—But when he came to that affecting part,—

"In which he ſpoke of moſt diſaſt'rous chances,
"Of moving accidents by flood and field,
"Of hair breadth ſcapes in the imminent deadly
"breach,
"We ſwore in faith 'twas ſtrange, 'twas wond'rous
"ſtrange,
"'Twas pitiful—'twas wond'rous pitiful".

In ſhort, Mr. Printer, you can't conceive how we were moved—ſome of us had *virtus* enough to ſhed tears—we had been ſoaking it away pretty plentifully to be ſure, and were all pretty mellow, that's the truth—and then again there's a great deal in having a thing read with propriety, and the clerk certainly did it juſtice, eſpecially in that part, where in recounting Mr. Chaſe's conduct, the word *after* is ſo frequently uſed.

Between every one of theſe he made a deep pauſe—waved his hand—and when he had ſufficiently raiſed our attention—came in with the full cloſe ſo ſtrong and forcible—you can't imagine what an effect it had.

The clerk certainly underſtands his trade, and if ever he ſhould come to be a parſon, I'll be bound he'll be a rare hand at a funeral ſermon; and indeed when he read the letter, I could'nt help thinking he was preaching one.

I thought I had a great deal more to tell you, but it is gone out of my head, and indeed, the toddy flew about ſo, that I wonder I remembered any thing.

I don't believe I ſhall trouble you again Mr. Printer; and I hope thoſe that do, will tell us ſomething that will eaſe our taxes and make the times better.

RUSTICUS.

September 5, 1786.

MR. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be diſpoſed of at one dollar each.

September 5, 1786.

To be SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 26th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladenſburg, within ſix miles of ſaid town, nine of Queen-Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 932 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Belt, deceaſed; the improvements are, a new dwelling houſe 24 feet ſquare, a framed tobacco houſe 60 feet by 32, with other neceſſary out houſes, apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the ſithe, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will ſuit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved ſecurity. Further particulars will be made known on the day of ſale, by

w5 THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

September 5, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, for ready caſh, on the 30th inſtant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,

FIVE negroes, three horſes, and a waggon and harneſs, part of the eſtate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be ſold for the uſe of Thomas Rutland.

ts DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, September 7, 1786.

To be LEASED, for the term of eight years, from the 30th of November next,

TWO houſes, with a vacant lot of ground, ſituate in a very convenient part of the city, and fit for either a public or private family. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe, may apply to Mr. THOMAS WYNDHAM, conſtable of this city, who will treat with any perſon of character for the ſame.

Baltimore, Auguſt 3, 1786.

Was loſt, or miſlaid,

THE regiſter books belonging to the veſtry of St. Paul's Pariſh, in Baltimore county; they were carried to Annapolis to the general court, in the year 1781 or 1782, to be made uſe of as teſtimony in a trial then depending between James Morgan and Meſſieurs Hartley and Holtzimer, and ſuppoſed to be laſt in ſome of the offices at Annapolis, or in the poſſeſſion of ſome of the gentlemen concerned in that ſuit; they are bound in parchment, about eighteen inches long, and ſeven or eight wide. Any perſon who will give the ſubſcriber information where they may be had, will receive the thanks of the veſtry, and be handſomely rewarded for any trouble they may be at in giving ſuch information.

By order of the veſtry,

JOHN E. GIST, regiſter of St. Paul's pariſh.

September 7, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to Jonathan Parker, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid.

1 RACHEL PARKER.

To be ſold, at public ſale, on Monday the 11th inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready money, the effects of the ſaid Jonathan Parker. R. P.

Caroline county, Auguſt 15, 1786.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly, praying that an act may paſs for the erecting the public buildings of ſaid county at Choptank Bridge.

George-town, Auguſt 29, 1786.

THE inhabitants of Montgomery county intend to preſent a petition to the next general aſſembly, for two inſpections of tobacco, at George-town, in the ſaid county.

Auguſt 29, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is PHILL, appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a very black complexion; his apparel is a fearnought jacket much worn; he ſays he belongs to a certain James Baillie, of St. Mary's county; this fellow plays a little on the violin. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away, and pay charges.

1 FRANCIS WARE, ſheriff of Charles county.

Kent Iſland, Auguſt 31, 1786.

TAKEN up in Cheſapeake bay, oppoſite the mouth of Severn river, a BATTOE, ſixteen feet long, ſix and a half wide, with three oars in her, and has a ring-bolt in the ſtem. The owner may have her again by applying to

SAMUEL BLUNTT.

A few Copies of the

LAWS

Of the laſt Seſſion,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houſes,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

A HISTORY of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly of this ſtate, with remarks on the principal tranſactions. Price 3/9.

2

Auguſt 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the laſt Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the perſonal property of Dennis Stevens, deceaſed, agreeable to his laſt will and teſtament. Three years credit will be given to all perſons purchaſing £. 10 worth, by giving bond with ſuch ſecurity as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly deſired all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid reſpect to it; this is the laſt application I ſhall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their reſpective balances by the laſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be diſagreeable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.

N. B. The ſale will be at the dwelling plantation of ſaid Dennis Stevens, deceaſed, on the north ſide of Severn river, and will begin at half paſt 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

2 V. S.

Auguſt 25, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 12th inſtant, a negro man named WILL, about twenty-five years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, he is well made for his height, is bow legged, and very hollow-backed, has a ſmiling countenance; had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a blue and white mixed country cloth jacket, and a felt hat; he was taken up on Saturday laſt and made his eſcape, and was ſeen to paſs through Bladenſburg on Sunday as a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive ſix dollars reward, and if brought home eight dollars, beſides what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY PLUMMER, near Mount-Pleaſant ferry, in Anne-Arundel county.

2

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,

4 JOHN PETTY.

Auguſt 17, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, a bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, branded the near ſhoulder thus VI, has a dark mane and tail, carries his tail very cloſe, and on the under part of his near hind foot is a ſmall white ſpot; the ſaid horſe was taken from Prince-George's county court-houſe in June laſt; he paces, trots, and gallops. Whoever takes up and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again ſhall receive three dollars, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Piſcataway.

BUTLER EDELEN.

Bladenſburg, Prince-George's county, Auguſt 19, 1786.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber the 24th of July laſt, a black HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands 2 or 3 inches high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his mouth much cut with the plough bridle, ſo that when he eats corn it is apt to work out of the ſide of his jaws, he paces chiefly. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive twelve dollars reward, and ſix dollars for the horſe alone, paid by

2 GERARD BOARMAN.

Auguſt 25, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Pendall, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have claims againſt it are requeſted to bring them legally atteſted, to

MARY TRUEMAN PENDALL, adminiſtratrix.

Charles county, Auguſt 13, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying that honourable body to paſs an act to confirm and alter a particular courſe of a tract of land, called Croſman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, ſo as to include the land purchaſed by warrant of reſurvey.

2 JACOB WARE.

Auguſt 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Wedneſday the 20th of September, at PUBLIC SALE, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT valuable plantation called Miles's Chance, about a mile from Patuxent river, running with Lyon's creek, and two and a half from Pig-point, containing three hundred and twenty-two and a half acres, well improved, with three ſettlements on it, on one part a dwelling houſe 16 by 34 feet, two rooms on each floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with all other convenient houſes, kitchen, quarter, ſtable, corn houſe, two tobacco houſes 40 by 20, apple and peach orchards, and all other fruit trees; on another part a dwelling houſe 20 by 16, kitchen, corn houſe, tobacco houſe 40 by 20, a young apple orchard of good fruit; on the other part is a new dwelling houſe 18 by 16, with an outſide brick chimney, a cellar the bigneſs of the houſe, kitchen, tobacco houſe 40 by 20, and on the ſaid land are very valuable marſhes; the hay that might be cut off yearly ſufficient to ſupport one hundred head of cattle; one hundred and fifty acres of this land is well timbered. Stock of all kinds to be ſold on that day if the land is ſold. A good crop now on the ground will be ſold with the land, if ſuitable to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to view the land and know the terms of ſale may, by applying to either.

w4 THOMAS, WILLIAM, RICHARD, or BENJAMIN MILES.

4X

Annapolis, Auguſt 16, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers finding that no attention has hitherto been paid to their former advertiſement, once more requeſt that thoſe indebted to them for dealings at their ſtores will come and ſettle their accounts immediately, which will prevent farther trouble. They have on hand a pretty good aſſortment of goods, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, which they will diſpoſe of upon reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail, either for caſh or good bills of exchange.

3 CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART.

State of Maryland, Auguſt 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying a law may paſs, authoriſing and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and ſtate aforeſaid.

3 JOHN HARDCASTLE.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty, well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is WILLIS, and that he is a houſe carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, ſays he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges.

6 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 26, 1786.

WHEREAS, on the 4th of February laſt, I aſſigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very conſiderable amount, agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen (under particular reſtrictions), but ſaid Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever, indebted for dealings at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to ſaid Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February laſt, as his receipt ſhall not be a diſcharge for any of ſaid debts.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly begs, that thoſe gentlemen indebted as aforeſaid, will make immediate payments to him, or to ſome perſon or perſons by him legally authoriſed, to enable him to diſcharge all juſt claims againſt ſaid ſtores.

6w THOMAS RUTLAND.

6X

A Horſe ſtrayed or ſtolen.

Auguſt 8, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d of May, a briglit bay HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock thus D S, he paces, is a good draught horſe, and had rubbed the hair off the root of his tail, but may have grown again by this time. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief ſhall receive a reward of five pounds for both, or for the horſe alone, and brought home, forty ſhillings, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by me, living on Curtis's creek, near Patapſco ferry, Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

3X

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, conſiſting of about 600 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; ſmall grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to

4 MARY THOMAS.

Verſailles, 30th May, 1786.

I TAKE the earlieſt opportunity to inform you, Sir, that notwithſtanding the treaty which the farmers general have made with Mr. Robert Morris for the delivery of a certain quantity of tobacco, they have juſt concluded to take, in the way of trade, as much as 15,000 hogſheads per annum. To let you underſtand better the extent of the deciſion in queſtion, I ſend it to you in the extract incloſed. I beg that you will make it known both in America, as alſo to the American owners of veſſels who may be found in our ports, ſo as they may direct their commercial ſpeculations accordingly. I have the honour of being very ſincerely, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

ſigned DE VERGENNES.

To Mr. Jefferſon, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States.

RESOLUTION of a COMMITTEE, held at Berni, 24th March, 1786.

THE committee reſuming their former deliberations reſpecting a treaty made with Mr. Morris, informed of the circumſtances in which it was made, alſo informed of the diſpatch of 12,000 hogſheads of tobacco, the approaching arrival of which has been announced by Mr. Conteaulx, the correſpondent of Mr. Morris, have unanimouſly thought that the execution of the treaty ought to extend until the 1ſt of January 1788, ſaving the right of annulling in caſe of failure of execution on the part of the ſaid Morris, the conditions of the ſaid treaty; taking afterwards into conſideration the intereſt of the national commerce with that of the United States, have agreed on the reſolutions hereafter enumerated.

1ſt. After the expiration of the treaty with Mr. Morris, there ſhall be made no more bargains of the ſame kind.

2d. The farmer general ſhall always have in his magazines a neceſſary ſupply for the exerciſe of his privilege; which ſupply ſhall be formed as well by what ſhall be furniſhed by the contract with Mr. Morris, as by what he ſhall procure by means of commerce.

3d. To ſecure this ſupply the farmer general ſhall purchaſe, during the continuation of the contract with Mr. Morris only, the tobacco which can be furniſhed by trade and brought in French or American veſſels to amount of *twelve or fifteen thouſand hogſheads* every year, at the ſame price, and on the ſame conditions ſtipulated with the ſaid Mr. Morris

4th. In caſe where cargoes ſhall not be aſſorted, the tobacco ſhall be paid for at the following prices: liv.

1ſt quality James and York river tobacco nt. cwt. 38
2d ditto Patowmack and Rappahannock 36
3d ditto Maryland tobacco 34

All the firſt qualities of each kind proper for France.

5th. In caſe of difficulty reſpecting the quality, ſamples ſhall be ſent to the council, and it ſhall be determined by a commiſſion which ſhall be authoriſed to have the ſample examined by ſuch perſon as may be proper.

6th. When the tobacco furniſhed by the Americans, ſhall not be delivered in a manufacturing port, there ſhall be deducted from the ſtipulated prices, thirty ſols per net quintal for expences of tranſportation.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by

JOHN PINTARD.

WE the underſigned Robert Morris, heretofore ſuperintendent for the finances of the United States of America, reſiding in Philadelphia, on the one part, and le Normand, receiver-general of the finances of the generality of la Rochelle, reſiding in Paris, on the other part, have agreed and have reſpectively treated with each other about the ſale and purchaſe of ſixty thouſand hogſheads of tobacco, from nine to ten hundred weight, of the different growths of the continent of America on the following terms and conditions, viz.

That I Robert Morris engage on my part,

1ſt. To ſhip and deliver at the ſeveral ports of France hereafter ſpecified, the whole at my hazard and riſk, until the total delivery to the ſaid Sieur le Normand, the ſixty thouſand hogſheads of tobacco, in the ſpace of three ſucceſſive years of 1785, 1786, 1787, at the rate of twenty thouſand hogſheads per annum.

2d. I moreover engage to aſſort each annual complement in the following proportion, viz.

One fourth part James and York river tobacco, half Patowmack and Rappahannock, and the other fourth in Maryland tobacco, one third of which at leaſt fit for ſmoaking, the whole of the firſt quality fit for France.

3d. I alſo oblige myſelf to ſhip the ſufficient quantity in veſſels which ſhall be *American in preference to French*, that the aforeſaid quantity of twenty thouſand hogſheads ſhall arrive in the ports of Bourdeaux, Havre de-Grace, Dieppe, and Martaix, in the following proportions, to wit:

Seven thouſand hogſheads to Bourdeaux,
Seven thouſand ditto to Havre de Grace,
Three thouſand ditto to Dieppe, and
Three thouſand ditto to Martaix.

Obſerving that the proportion of Maryland tobacco, fit for ſmoaking, ſhall of preference be comprehended in equal proportions in the parcels ſent to Martaix, Bourdeaux, and Havre.

And in caſe where my ſhipments ſhall exceed in one year the aforeſaid diſtribution, the exceſs ſhall be carried in augmentation to Havre-de-Grace.

4th. The tobacco ſhipped and delivered in conformity to the aforeſaid, ſhall be paid for by the ſaid Sieur le Normand to me, at the price of thirty-ſix livres Turnois per each hundred weight, mark weight, and the ſaid Sieur le Normand ſhall diſcharge the amount of each cargo within a month after delivery, to Meſſrs. Conteaulx and Co. my bankers in Paris, deducting, however, two livres Turnois for each hundred mark weight for the reimburſement of a million advance, which the ſaid Sieur le Normand has put into the hands of the ſaid Meſſieurs Conteaulx and Co. to be held at my diſpoſal as appears by their receipt at the foot of the preſent contract.

5th. I conſent that the two thouſand hogſheads, of which I have given advice by my letter of the 27th of October to the ſaid Sieur le Normand of the purchaſe and ſpeedy loading for the port of Havre de Grace, ſhall make part of my firſt delivery for this year, and ſhall be paid for to me at the price of 36 liv. Turnois, with the deduction of 2 li. Turnois per cent. as is ſpecified in the preceding article.

6th. For the mode of delivering the tobacco it ſhall be taken out of the hogſheads, and none ſhall be rejected but what is damaged, then the tobacco ſhall be weighed on the quay and received at the weight it really weighed without any deduction whatever, and until it is weighed it ſhall be at my riſk and expence.

7th. The damaged tobacco ſhall be cut up and ſent to ſome other place, if my correſpondant ſhall think proper, otherwiſe it ſhall be burned in their preſence.

And, I le Normand, accept in general, and ſubmit to all the clauſes and conditions mentioned in the ſeven foregoing articles, and as a preliminary to the preſent contract, I have remitted the ſum of a million of livres Turnois mentioned in the 4th article to Meſſieurs Conteaulx and Co. as appears by their receipt annexed at foot of the preſent contract for the ſum to be reimburſed conformably to ſaid article. I moreover conſent—1. That in caſe that the veſſels employed in this buſineſs ſhall become ſubject to greater or new duties or taxes than what the French veſſels coming from France pay, the aforeſaid duties ſhall be charged to me.

2. That all the duties which hereafter or poſterior to the preſent treaty may be put, either on the exportation from America, or the importation into France, ſhall be charged to me, and in conſequence I will be accountable to Mr. Morris, for thoſe which may happen in America on the exportation at the rate of 5 li. 3 Turnois for each hard dollar, and this upon an authentic certificate that the duty is impoſed.

3. I engage that the farmers general ſhall not make, either directly or indirectly, any purchaſes of tobacco in America, and conſequently, if I have occaſion for a greater quantity of tobacco, it ſhall be furniſhed to me on the ſame price and conditions.

Done in five parts at Paris, four of which to be ſent to America by the Engliſh and French packets, the fifth to be depoſited in the hands of Meſſieurs Conteaulx and Co.

At Paris the 11th January 1785, ſigned le Normand, receiver-general of finances; ſigned at Philadelphia 26th April 1785, Robert Morris, certified to be true and conformable to the original in my hands; at Paris the 10th February 1786, ſigned le Normand.

In the margin is written, We the underſigned acknowledged to have received from Monſieur le Normand, receiver general of the finances of la Rochelle, the ſum of one million of livres Turnois, in effects to our ſatisfaction, which we promiſe to hold at the diſpoſal of Mr. Robert Morris, heretofore ſuperintendent general of the finances of the United States of America, after the abſolute acceptation of the preſent treaty, duplicate of which has been placed in our hands, at Paris 11th January 1785.

(Signed) LE CONTEAULX and CO.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by

JOHN PINTARD.

August 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public ſale, if not ſold before at private ſale, at the houſe of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis,

THREE valuable tracts of land, lying on Suſquehanna; it will be ſold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of w3

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice. 24

Cecil county, July 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debts which I am unable to pay. w3

WILLIAM BROWN.

August 8, 1786.

SEVERAL diſorderly people having frequently of late treſpaſſed on colonel Lloyd's plantation, on which I am overſeer, this is to give notice, that after the date hereof I ſhall proceed agreeable to law to puniſh any who may enter the incloſures of the ſaid colonel Lloyd.

JEREMIAH COOPER.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a courſe near Annapolis, on the ſecond Thurſday of November next, weights as uſual, any member of the Club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no conſideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate, ſhould he win. The members of the Club are deſired to pay in their ſubſcriptions for the preſent year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the firſt day of November next, and all thoſe gentlemen who are in arrear are moſt earneſtly requeſted to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, preciſely at 3 o'clock.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Annapolis, Auguſt 20, 1786.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about ſix weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a ſwitch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his fetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flank and at the root of his tail; his head rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horſe to the ſubſcriber, or will give information of him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward. 6 w

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

July 4, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of Patuxent river, on Saturday the fifteenth of June laſt, a negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, ſlim made, had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and ofnaburgh ſhirt; though it is probable he may change his apparel if he had other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and will deliver him to Mr. Joſeph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive four pounds reward, paid by

WILLIAM HALL.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

LANDS for SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the ſeat of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it, there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in poſſeſſion of major Wright, with ten working hands, ſtock of all kinds, plantation utenſils, proviſions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary building (even a chapel) on the premiſes; the fertility of the ſoil, pleaſant ſituation, advantage of fiſh of all ſorts, wild fowl, and oyſters in great abundance in their different ſeaſons, and its being ſo convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the beſt market for the ſeller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, but to ſave any unneceſſary applications, no perſon need apply who cannot find undoubted ſecurity if required.

DAVID KERR.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for eſtabliſhing a port or a general inſpection of tobacco on Patuxent river.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to confirm the deviſe made to her by the will of her late huſband, John Mercer, deceaſed, to her and her heirs for ever.

SUSANNA MERCER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.